

11-6-1980

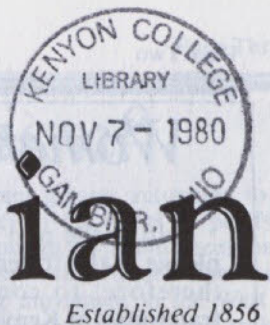
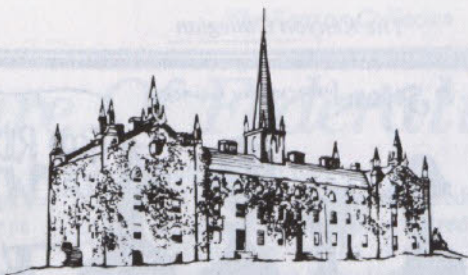
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Committee Discovers Use Of Potentially Dangerous Chemicals On Campus

The Student Buildings and Grounds Committee, in conjunction with the Grounds Department of Maintenance, recently conducted a preliminary investigation of the various chemicals and fertilizers used on the college's athletic fields and on the campus. The list, now available to the public, includes 21 commercial products ranging from simple nitrogen fertilizers to more sophisticated petroleum-based products. During the investigation, there surfaced four chemicals which aroused the concern of the Buildings and Grounds Committee: Trifluralin, Quintozene, PCP, and 2, 4-D.

Often, chemicals such as these are placed on the commercial market before any independent research has been done. The only companies that have conducted thorough investigations on these chemicals are the ones marketing them. It is then up to independent researchers to prove a chemical harmful in order for it to be taken off the market. The research done on the above mentioned chemicals has been minimal, but the Buildings and Grounds Committee believes there is sufficient evidence to generate concern.

The chemical 2, 4-D was proven to have a definite, detrimental effect on the "nervous system, liver, and blood vessels of the bluegill fish," according to a study conducted in 1969. This is particularly relevant to Kenyon because of the proximity of the river to the new sixty acres of athletic fields on which this product

could be used. The drainage of this chemical into the Kokosing could have a harmful effect on the river's ecosystem.

The chemical PCP "is among the better examples of contaminants that interfere with energy metabolism in (certain) fishes," according to a handbook on Pesticides by C.A. Edwards, one of the primary sources of the Buildings and Grounds Committee's research. Furthermore, the chemical was identified in urine and blood samples of persons occupationally or accidentally exposed to it.

A third chemical which aroused the concern of the Grounds Committee is Trifluralin. It is used mainly for weed control in order to reduce hand labor. However, this chemical remains in the soil for longer than six months after application, and has also been proven to kill fish.

Quintozene, the fourth chemical in question, is a fungicide kept in stock by the Grounds Department, but has not yet been used. Quintozene was cited by Edwards as being "practically insoluble," and a study done in 1968 stated that a considerable amount of this chemical could enter the atmosphere when applied, thus leading to environmental contamination.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee intends to pursue its investigations of these chemicals, and Peter Goldsmith, Chairman of the Committee, wishes that students be informed of the Committee's research.

The Committee is also concerned that the Administration and the Trustees want to give the college a "natural" look by spending large amounts of money for artificial manicuring purposes. For instance, the sod laid down over the summer cost the Grounds Department \$16,000. Over the past four years, there has been an 85% increase in material costs, and although the Grounds Committee has been denied permission to examine a more detailed breakdown of the Grounds Department's budget, it is known that fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides are included under this heading.



Chris Smith and Allison Mackie star in *Hay Fever*, which opens tonight at the Bolton Theater.

AAUP Membership Increases; Collective Bargaining Prospects Dim

By KEVIN A. SCHOCH

Kenyon's chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) is looking forward to a very active year. The AAUP came to the attention of the Kenyon community last year when the group became active in considering the possibilities of collective bargaining. The reasons for the sudden flux of interest were due mostly to a group of about 25 professors made up of both old and new faculty members.

Their interest resulted in the surge of membership in the AAUP from about twenty members over the previous five to six years to its recent total of over fifty.

One of the other significant events of last year was the election of Professor Joan Cadden by a slim margin over Professor William Klein as the president of the local chapter. Ms. Cadden represented that section of the faculty who were in favor of collective bargaining while Mr. Klein had made it clear that he favored individual bargaining.

In what Mr. Klein called "a mediating effect," Professor Carl Brehm was elected as secretary-treasurer.

One of the issues of key im-

portance to the AAUP last spring was the United States Supreme Court decision of *The National Labor Relations Board vs. Yeshiva University*. In this case the court held that professors have "managerial status" making them exempt from those parts of the National Labor Relations Act which guarantees the right of collective bargaining. As a

the foreseeable future. According to Ms. Cadden, "If a majority of the faculty were in favor of it, which is not the case, and if the administration were to accept the idea, which is highly unlikely, then we would be able to pursue it."

The AAUP at Kenyon, which consists of over 50% of the faculty, serves basically as a "vehicle whereby the faculty can express their views." It has no real legal powers as such, but the administration does take the group's opinions into account when making decisions.

Some of the current issues which the AAUP is investigating are faculty compensation and fair hiring/tenuring practices. In the area of compensation, the major item of discussion is how raises should be allotted. One possibility is that everyone gets a certain amount each year, another is a system of raises based upon merit. Concerning how salaries are allotted, a concern is whether more of the salary should be in fringe benefits, such as better medical plans or increased housing benefits. The AAUP is also now trying to consult with the college on the budget making procedures and on what part of the school's resources should go towards the faculty.



Prof. Joan Cadden

result of the decision, the AAUP can no longer force a college or university administration into collective bargaining unless there is mutual consent by all of the involved parties. Now that college professors are no longer covered under the NLRA, the idea of collective bargaining here at Kenyon, while not dead, has very little chance of coming into play in

Public Drinking Activities Fee Reviewed By Council

By STEVEN ROSENBUSH

Last Sunday Student Council discussed public drinking and the Student Activities Fee. A motion calling for qualified support of local drinking laws was defeated. The motion, proposed by Jon Painter ('82), read, "Student Council understands the state law and village ordinance concerning open alcohol containers on public property, and public consumption of alcoholic beverages, but Student Council hopes that these laws will be enforced more discretely." A large number of abstentions caused the motion to fail, even though more members voted "yes" than "no."

The motion was proposed after a question and answer session with Mayor Baer. Public drinking and possession of open containers of liquor and beer is forbidden by local and state law. Public areas include streets and walkways. The area in front of privately owned Farr Hall is considered public because of its commercial nature, Mayor Baer said.

The Mayor stated that the law applies to beverages containing more than 3.2% alcohol.

One Council member asked Mayor Baer why encounters between students and deputies seem to have decreased in the last few weeks. The Mayor replied that the colder weather has discouraged outdoor drinking. He continued, "...a point has been made. Students are now aware that the party is over."

The Mayor concluded by asking for the cooperation of the college community. "We do not want a rash of arrests...we have a problem...and we need to solve it together."

Student Council also began discussing the Student Activities Fee. Treasurer Keith Krusz said that a ten dollar increase to seventy five dollars per student is essential to the well being of Kenyon's clubs and activities. Smaller increases have been possible in recent years because of relatively small increases in paper costs. Costs are higher now, and student publications will need an 11% increase in funds to provide the same service next year. The increase was approved whole heartedly by a straw vote.

Council also filled positions on two boards. The Judicial Board includes Tim Carlson, Stephanie Resnick, Nathan Schwartz and Jim Trarers. The Academic Infractions Board includes Stephanie Resnick and Nathan Schwartz.

Physical Education For Credit Discussed

By KRISTIN KOLODNY

"We believe that physical education is an important part of a person's background, and that it should be part of the Kenyon student's education," says Jeffrey Vennell, Director of Physical Education and Athletics, in reference to the possibility that students might be able to take physical education courses for credit sometime in the future.

Last spring, Coach Vennell presented a proposal to the faculty on this matter. An excerpt from the proposal explains the reasoning behind it: "The Department of Physical Education and Athletics supports the principle that physical education is an essential part of a liberal arts undergraduate education...The inclusion of physical education in Kenyon's curriculum is

strongly supported in the 1978 Report of the Committee on Equal Opportunity in Athletics at Kenyon. The understanding of how to obtain maximum physical benefits during one's life, and the learning of physical skills to enhance both the enjoyment of activity and provide a means to become fit, are among the major contributions that physical education can provide students."

This document also outlines the three categories in which courses would be given: aquatics, lifetime sports, and physical fitness/martial arts. It suggests that students be allowed to earn up to one unit of credit in these courses, and supports a pass/fail method of grading.

After considering Vennell's proposal, as well as a proposal submitted by Professor J. Kenneth Smail, the faculty passed the following motion: "In recognition of the important role of physical education in the overall education of

college students, the Kenyon College Faculty hereby directs the Committee on Academic Affairs to consider the desirability of awarding college credit for physical education." However, the topic will not appear before the committee for discussion until the end of this term or the beginning of the next.

This leaves the subject very much up in the air at the moment, with the only action taking place being the reports submitted by the subcommittee of the Student Affairs Committee. Dean Edwards, however, is optimistic. He states, "I feel at the present time that the majority of people on the campus, students, faculty, and the administration, feel that because of the college's investment in facilities and personnel, and with the opportunities we have, giving course credit for physical education would be a proper step to take. How to do it is going to be the problem..."

Women And The Frats

During the past week freshmen have had the opportunity to pledge to the fraternity of their choice. It is an appropriate time, therefore, to consider the relationship of women to the fraternities at Kenyon.

Women have been at Kenyon for eleven years. They have been completely integrated into the academic life of the College. We feel, however, that women are not adequately assimilated into the social structure of the campus.

Freshmen are introduced to the social atmosphere of the College largely at the many rush parties sponsored by the fraternities during the first months of each year. The parties are open for everyone's enjoyment. However, after pledge week occurs, women who enjoyed those parties find themselves excluded from many fraternity functions. This is because women are not allowed to pledge to most of the fraternities.

During this crucial period of adjustment, men become socially integrated through these organizations in a way that women cannot. Doubtless, many women must feel excluded.

The housing lottery re-enforces this exclusion. Women are offered few housing choices on the South End of campus; in fact, they are often isolated in Bushnell, which is strictly a women's dormitory. The campus itself then polarizes with a predominant number of men living in the South End.

The result of this polarity and lack of integration among students suggest that Kenyon cannot be regarded as a fully co-educational institution.

Therefore we urge all members of the College community—fraternity members, administrators, faculty members and the student body at large—to consider actively possibility of allowing women into fraternities. Further, we urge dialogue between these groups.

The institution of sororities has been offered as a way to give women a more organized place in the social structure of the College. However, we feel that sororities would only increase that harmful sense of separation.

It is in college that many of one's opinions about the world are formed. Opinions about the relationships between men and women are not the least important of these. The current atmosphere of polarization at Kenyon tends toward an unnatural view of things, which will prove to be inadequate and outdated upon graduation.

Dangerous Chemicals

In a preliminary study completed recently by the Student Buildings and Grounds Committee in conjunction with the Maintenance Department, it was found that three of the twenty-one commercial products used in treatment of the campus grounds are potentially dangerous to the environment and the ecosystem.

Trifluralin, PCP and 2-4-D have all been proven to be potentially dangerous in independently conducted studies during the last eleven years.

The Student Buildings and Grounds Committee and the Maintenance Department are to be commended for instigating this provocative research. We hope they will continue with their work, resulting in a fully detailed analysis of the chemical additives used on Kenyon's grounds.

Because of the potentially dangerous nature of these three substances, we recommend that the Maintenance Department discontinue their use until more complete and verifiable data can be obtained.

Three Cheers!

The ninth annual Gambier Folk Festival was a great success.

Over the weekend, all different kinds of people brought Kenyon interesting concerts, workshops, craft displays, dances and informal performances.

We congratulate the members of the Folklore Society, and especially Professor Howard Sacks, who sponsored and organized this marvelous festival.

Three cheers for the Folk Festival!

The Kenyon Collegian

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Thursday, November 6, 1980



LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN encourages letters to the Editor. All submissions must be typed. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material while maintaining the original intentions of the particular submission.

Vote "Yes"

To the Editor:

The Student Council has examined the budget increase requests for various campus organizations and has indicated that a \$10.00 increase in the current \$65.00 Student Activities Fee may be necessary. The matter will be brought before the student body for a vote, and I am writing to urge that the increase be approved.

The budgets submitted by the organizations were adjusted for inflation and generally requested an 11% increase in funds. The additional funds are necessary to cover minimum costs; they are in no way frivolous or excessive. The request for these new monies is justified.

In order that these groups may continue to function on their present level, the increase is vital, and must be voted on by the student body. I urge that all of you who favor the increase to vote, as all those who don't cast a ballot are considered "No" votes. What this means is that if 50% of the students vote, and 49% vote "Yes," the motion does not pass, because 51% did not vote "Yes" (although only 1% actively voted "No").

The reason that this year's requested increase is so much greater than previous ones is that in the past few years, the increases have been small, with little regard to future budget allocations. Last year's, for example, was \$3.00—an amount totally insufficient for organizations' needs.

So if you want to see continued quality work by campus organizations—if you want to see *The Collegian* every Thursday, if you want to have a Reveille every year, if you are entertained by KFS and WKCO—you must approve of the \$10.00 increase in your Activities Fee. It is money well spent.

Sincerely,
Martha Lorenz, '83

Custom

To the Editor,

I would like to thank those people who ran and analyzed the poll conducted by *The Collegian* for the October 23, 1980 edition. My immediate reaction was one of disbelief, since the general com-

parison comments we have heard from the students have been that the food, especially the meats, salads, and desserts have been much better with Custom. We have also heard that the vegetarian entrees were not as good. Hopefully, this problem will be solved when we introduce our new cycle of vegetarian entrees (with new recipes) by month's end.

The poll also made reference to the change of the salad and dessert lines at Peirce. The change was made in an effort to assure the hottest possible food for the student when he sat down to eat. The theory was that by making as many of the food choices before one got to the hot foods the length of time it took to get to one's seat would be greatly reduced; therefore, the hot food would be hot. This sincere effort on our part was not what the students wanted and it has been changed back to the old system.

It takes time for anyone to adjust to a situation new to them, and I feel that six weeks was a fair period to wait to evaluate Custom, but we are not yet where we plan to be. We are very thankful for the support that the College, the Food Service Committee and most importantly our employees have given us during a difficult period of adjustment.

When I realized it took SAGA 18 years to achieve a 5.8 average rating and Custom less than two months to achieve a 5.1 average rating, my original disbelief has turned to an eager anticipation.

Custom has the ability, credentials, experience and desire to work with the Kenyon College community. Denny Drezek, Steve Winters, Dorothy Ruby, Joan Fannin along with me and all of the food service staff look forward to increasing our rating. We ask the cooperation of you and all the students along with the newly elected Food Service Committee to work with all of us in food service toward achieving our goal.

Sincerely,
Charles Porter
Food Service Director

Energy

To the Editor,

In continuing with the growing national concern of conserving energy, we would like to remind the members of the Kenyon community

that November is Energy Conservation Month.

It is necessary that we all do as much as possible to conserve electricity year round but special attention is made during November because it is the beginning of the heating season. It is everyone's responsibility to turn off unnecessary lights, close open windows, and make sure doors are completely closed.

Though less electricity was used in the 79-80 year than in the 78-79 year, it was not enough. The cost of total electricity consumption went up at a faster rate than electricity was conserved. The Buildings and Grounds Committee feels that if the community is aware of the rising cost more care will be shown.

To give students incentive to conserve in the dorms, we are offering a free keg party to the dormitory which conserves the most electricity during the month of November. The winning dorm must have the greatest difference of electricity consumed between November of this year, and November of last year.

Start turning out lights and turning down heat!

Sarah Corey, Peter Goldsmith
Members, Buildings and Grounds Committee

Public Television

To the Editor,

I am addressing this letter to anyone out there who can tell me why this campus, renowned for its academic standing and intellectualism, cannot provide its students with a station for public broadcasting. It seems to me that television should give something more than simple escapist programming. Commercial television can be enjoyable viewing, but how about a little culture? By not being able to watch PBS, I am being deprived of the opportunity to enjoy the show I like to watch. Already, PBS has aired a mini-series of *Crime and Punishment* and has now begun a series of *Pride and Prejudice*. This is quality programming that fits in with the ideals of education that Kenyon supposedly pursues.

If there is some valid reason for this absence, I would appreciate knowing it. Thank you.

Nils Samuels '84

Canada: A Future Of Federalism Or Provincialism?

By MARK PACKER

In the wake of socio-political unrest in the Province of Quebec as a result of tensions between English and French speaking Canadians, Canada, as a nation, faces a crisis of unity which may lead to the ultimate disintegration of this 113 year old Federation.

The fundamental problem lies in the conflict between the Federal and Provincial governments as the former seeks to maintain strong, centralized government while the latter advocates more legislative control to each province to manage their own unique affairs.

In Quebec, Separatist Premiere Rene Levesque has demanded the secession of his Province from the Federation in order to insure the cultural survival of the 85% majority of French-speaking people in Quebec. Federal legislative constraints have prohibited the Quebec government from denying the 15 percent minority English-speaking people of their own cultural rights and, thus, a seemingly irreconcilable battle has ensued between the Federal government and the Separatist government of Quebec.

But this is only one half of Canada's problem at present. In the West, the oil-rich provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are furious with the Federal government for placing restraints on oil prices, which are over 50% lower than OPEC rates in exports to the U.S. and use domestically.

Although these provinces have not uniformly advocated secession from the rest of Canada, they are ex-

tremely dissatisfied with the little attention they have received from Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau's administration.

Admittedly, Trudeau has had his hands tied dealing with the French

mutiny from East and West.

Trudeau, a staunch Federalist, decided that Canada required a new constitution which would clearly demarcate the boundaries of Federal and Provincial powers, as the B.N.A. act (British North America act),

tralized Federal government and, as should have been expected, it was soundly defeated in Parliament by both East and West. If Trudeau cannot eventually reconcile the differences between Provincial and Federal government, he will be

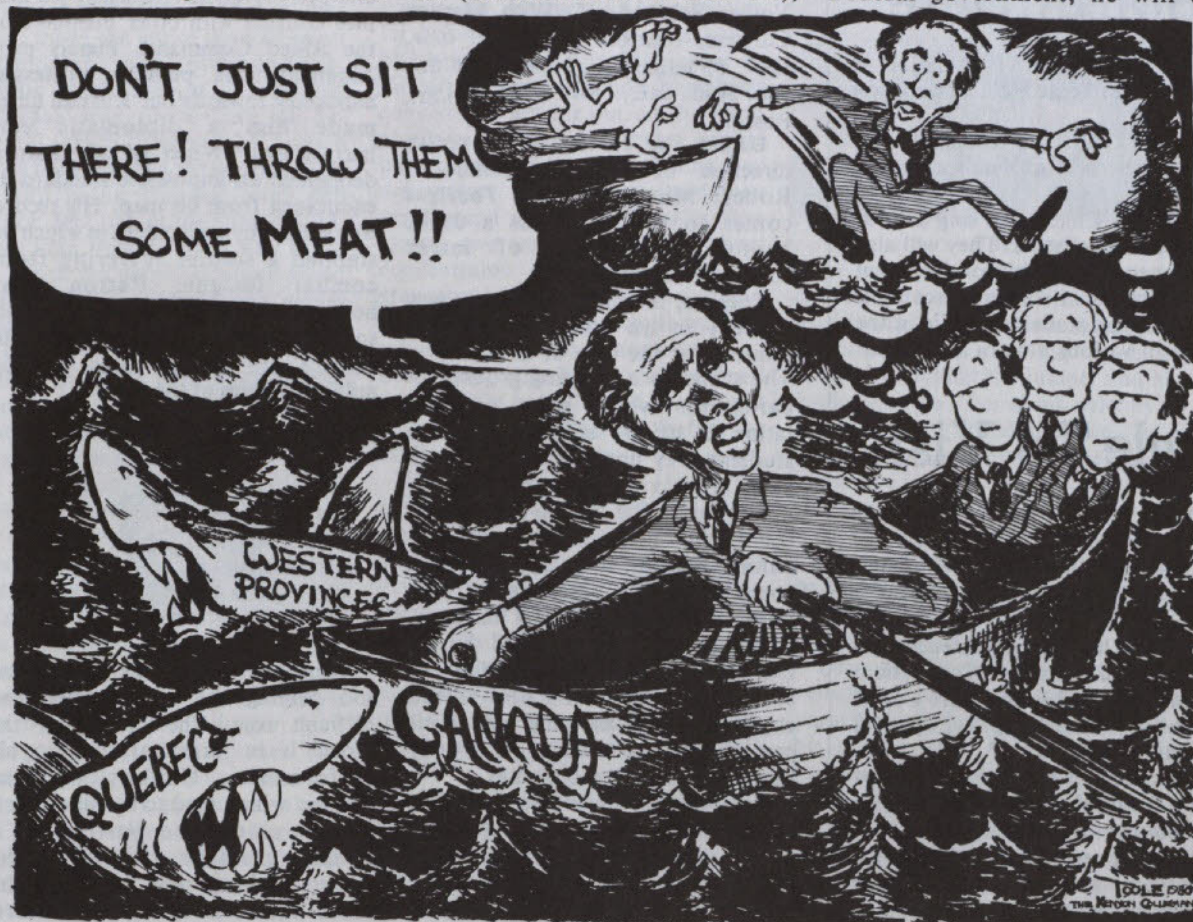
is to grant greater autonomy to the provinces in the hopes of pacifying them enough to avoid secession in both East and West. There is a growing movement in the West for secession and even some talk of annexation with the United States.

In Quebec, though the referendum held last May for secession was defeated, there is still a great deal of sentiment toward absolute autonomy. As of yet, the Federal government has not compromised because it would jeopardize the economy of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces if they had to pay higher oil prices or were separated by a new nation of Quebec.

It is more than likely that this problem will not subside but only escalate as the Provinces have caught the Federal government off-guard in a unified effort for change. It is quite possible that in the next two years at least two new countries will emerge north of the Border; Quebec, which would survive at a subsistence level through hydro-electric power and its mineral resources, and the unified Western Provinces with its surging oil industry (which rivals the Arab oil field in size and reserves.)

The possibility also exists, remote as it may seem, that the United States will have at least one or two additional states on its western frontier, a prospect which is not unpleasant for Americans in view of its potential acquisition of more oil.

The scenario is unfolding now, and I urge you to investigate this crisis to the North as it may have direct consequences for you, as Americans. As a Canadian, and a believer in Federalism, I am dismayed but can offer no means of resolving this dilemma.



nationalist movement in Quebec. But he has also totally ignored the requests of Western Canada to have greater control over their oil prices and now is faced with Provincial

which dated back to Confederation, did not specify the limits in the division of powers.

In rewriting the constitution, Trudeau called for a greater cen-

forced to resign his position and leave this problem to opposition leader Joseph Clark to resolve.

Yet it seems that the only option available to the Federal government

Political Forum

By STEVE ROSENBUSH

Igor Tufeld emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel in 1977. Since he was fifteen he had struggled to worship openly as a Jew, and the struggle nearly cost him his life. In Igor's words, those who worship openly in the Soviet Union, "burn all their bridges."

Igor is a Political Science major at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He is currently touring the United States to speak to American students about oppression in his native land. Many gathered in Gund Large Private Dining Room last Saturday to hear him speak.

Igor is tall and thin. He smiles frequently but during the discussion he remained straight faced and composed. He spoke quietly and eloquently of his life in the Soviet Union.

"I encountered anti-semitism at an early age. As I walked down the street I was taunted and called a 'zhid'-a dirty Jew. . . . In October of 1973 I was attacked while coming out of a synagogue with a group of friends. I was beaten very badly. I had broken ribs and a bruised kidney, for which I stayed in the hospital for a month. Two policemen watched, but the men who attacked me still were able to walk away. One of them was eventually arrested, but not tried. He was arrested again because of my family's pressure on the government. He was sentenced to several years in a labor camp, but I

ran into him on the street a few months later."

Igor continued to, "burn his bridges." He attended synagogue regularly. In the Soviet Union it is dangerous to affiliate yourself with any religious organization. "The KGB, the secret police, employ 5 million agents and have infiltrated many religious orders. The man who hears your confession may very well be sharing it with the KGB."

In spite of the danger, Igor worshipped openly. In 1976, at the age of 19, he participated in a sit-in demonstration with, "other refuseniks at the Supreme Soviet to protest denial of exit visas. I was charged with 'hooliganism' and spent 15 days in a small cell with 19 others."

"I received permission to leave the country in 1977. The permission came two weeks after my last request was denied. The Soviet government does not explain itself to anyone. I accepted the visa and left."

Since Igor's emigration the Soviets have become much more strict. According to the Soviet Jewry

Research Bureau, "1979 was a record year for Jewish emigration . . . 51,320 Jews arrived in Vienna. Yet sometime last summer a decision to cut down the rate of emigration was made." From 1979 to 1980 the rate of arrivals decreased from about 25,000 to about 15,000. The biggest drop was in June which showed a drop of 59.5%. The trend seems to be towards even more stringent limits.

Igor's parents are among those denied visas, allegedly because of their former employment as instructors at a 'secret institution.' Each time Igor's father applied for a visa he was demoted. "When I was given permission to leave my father was in the hospital. Someone called his doctor and he was sent home in the middle of treatment. The disease was not so serious then, but he is bedridden now. He must receive his pain killers from London. Soviet doctors tell him, 'you are not as sick as you think you are. The government will not let him leave the country for treatment.' Igor hopes that the students he meets will help

pressure the government into allowing his parents to leave the country.

According to the Soviet Jewry Research Bureau, "Soviet authorities have sometimes modified harsh practices when critical opinion in the West was made public. In its absence, matters could only get worse." An Aide Memoir to President Carter, from September 4, 1980 stated that, "The existence of racial and religious bigotry in the Soviet Union demands a strong response from the U.S. and the family of nations to ensure that these policies and practices are stopped." The Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974 responded to this need. The United

States has rewarded Soviet reform with more trade. Thus the Soviet Union is unlikely to respond to such unaggressive legislation, as the country has nothing to lose, but only something to gain. Igor urges all to write to Congress to make more forceful legislation a reality. Congress must be provoked into action.

We must not ignore the refuseniks and dissidents. We can support them directly, helping to insure the survival of their spirit and strength.

The Union of Jewish students urges members of the community to write to Igor's parents. Their address is Moscow B-120, Chkalova 41/2, Apt. 242.

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INTERNATIONAL CAREER?

A representative will be on the campus **THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1980** to discuss qualifications for advanced study at **AMERICAN GRADUATE SCHOOL** and job opportunities in the field of **INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT**

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Chicago Tour Starts Here

The Kenyon College Chamber Singers will give their first concert of the season tomorrow, November 7, at 8 p.m. in Rosse Hall. The concert is open to all without charge.

The group, under the direction of Mr. Daniel V. Robinson, will perform selections from primarily Baroque sacred, Renaissance secular, and twentieth century literature.

The following day the group will leave for Chicago to sing at four churches and at Evanston and Lake Forest high schools. They will also attend a reception for prospective freshmen. Mr. Robinson feels that the group will be particularly helpful to interested students because it contains a fairly good cross section of Kenyon students. While in the Chicago area, the group will be staying in various alumni and parent homes.

Madeleine L'Engle To Visit

Ms. Madeleine L'Engle, award-winning author, will be at Kenyon Nov. 8-12 as the first Visiting Fellow sponsored by the Association of Episcopal Colleges. After graduating from Smith College, Ms. Engle went to New York to work in theater thinking it an excellent school for an aspiring playwright.

Ms. Engle finds subjects for her books in her own experiences, including the ten years she and her husband spent in Connecticut managing a general store. "A lot of what I learned in our store was of immense value to a writer. Our customers included gypsies, carnival men, farmers, factory workers, artists, and philosophers."

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Burnham, president of the A.E.C. says of Ms. Engle, "Madeleine writes children's stories that are widely read by adults, and also authors very sensitive theology for grown-ups."

While she is on campus Ms. Engle will preach the 10:30 service Sunday morning. She will hold a career hour at 4 p.m. Monday, and will give a speech on her new book Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m. In addition to this she will attend several religion classes and will be available for comment at the dining halls at lunch and dinner.

Musicians Start Fund Drive

The music club is sponsoring a 24-hour piano Marathon to repair the Peirce Lounge piano. Round-the-clock piano music will fill Peirce t.v. lounge starting Saturday, Nov. 15 at 5 p.m. and playing through to Sunday evening.

The piano now needs \$5,000 in repairs but if it is not restored fairly soon it could deteriorate to a point where the amount of money needed for repairs will exceed its restored value.

Mr. Posnak will start and end the marathon. At various times the Chamber Singers and other musical ensembles will sing with the piano. Waltz lessons will be offered sometime Saturday night. To donate to the marathon, sign the pledge sheets next week during lunch and dinner at the dining halls.

In addition, tonight at 8 p.m. in Rosse, the Music Club is sponsoring a benefit concert featuring the Owl Creekers, Kokosingers, Chamber Singers and many more. Admission is \$.50 for students, \$1 for adults.

Colburn Sponsors Art Trip

Colburn Gallery is sponsoring an art tour to the Cleveland Museum of Art on Saturday, November 15, 1980, to view the special exhibition "The Realist Tradition: French Painting and Drawing 1830-1900."

Oil paintings, water colors, and drawings by 70 artists on loan from numerous public and private collections throughout the United States and Europe make up this comprehensive exhibition. Two subdivisions—Realism, which examines the origins of the movement from 1830 to 1870; and Naturalism, which examines the continuation of the tradition after the Franco-Prussian War, with attention placed on the shift toward naturalism—divide the works into four thematic categories: genre, still life, the portrait, and landscape.

The chartered bus will leave from Bexley Hall at 7:30 a.m. and return by 6:00 p.m. on November 15. Students may purchase tickets for \$4.75; members of the community are welcome to join the tour by purchasing tickets priced at \$7.50. Please call Mrs. Lord in Bexley Hall, room 104, PBX 2457, for additional information.

This Week's Projections

●● Young Toerless ●●

Young Toerless. Directed by Volker Schlöndorff. With Mattieu Carriere, Marion Seidowsky. b/w, 1967, 87 mins. Fri., Nov. 7, 8 p.m., Bio. Aud. Sat., Nov. 8, 10:30 p.m., Rosse.

Under the careful and precise direction of Volker Schlöndorff, Robert Musil's *Young Toerless* comes to the screen as a dark, haunting revelation of latent adolescent cruelty.

Toerless, the protagonist, is a new student in an Austrian military academy at the turn of the century. The school is a breeding ground for barbarism: where strict regimentation is strictly enforced and the students prey upon each other in an ever more vicious game of one-upmanship. The primary victim of the cruelty is a dull, passive boy named Bansini, who after stealing some money is blackmailed into humiliating submission by his peers. Toerless, although repulsed by his classmates' sadism, does not act to stop them; Bansini's dim-witted eagerness to please only makes his captors hate him more; and every day the torments grow more cruel.

Schlöndorff tells his story in simple black-and-white images, but at the same time he pays close attention to detail in his evocation of a bygone era. Furthermore, he goes beyond the bounds of Musil's novel to draw parallels between the sadistic and violent lifestyle of the academy and that of Nazi Germany—suggesting, perhaps, that the ugly underside of human savagery looks much the same wherever it might burst forth. As Toerless puts it: "There is no boundary between a good world and an evil world. They run together and very normal people can spread terror."

●●●● Patton ●●●●

Patton. Directed by Franklin Schaffner. With George C. Scott, Karl Malden, Edward Binns. 1970, 168 mins., Color, USA. Sat., Nov. 8, 7:30. Rosse. Sun., Nov. 9, 10 p.m., Rosse.

No matter how one feels about war movies, one has to admit the alluring qualities of a film like *Patton*. The motion picture follows the wartime career of General George Patton (played by George C. Scott). A brilliant tactician, General Patton demonstrated his military skill in North Africa and Italy. While in command of the U.S. Third Army, Patton played a key role in repulsing the German winter offensive during the Battle of the Bulge.

Despite his military brilliance,

Patton's personality often got him into trouble. His outspoken opinions and petty rivalries frequently led him into conflict with other members of the Allied Command. Fiercely pro-American, his publicly professed animosity towards our Russian allies made him a diplomatic embarrassment. Worst of all, Patton demanded an impossible standard of endurance from his men. His record was sullied by an incident in which he slapped a soldier suffering from combat fatigue. Patton was, however, capable of sensitivity in spite of these personality traits. He became one of the most popular military figures of the war.



George C. Scott does an excellent job playing the multi-faceted and difficult role. The success of the movie is in large part due to his performance. Unlike most war movies, which tend to be superficial, *Patton* paints the portrait of a complex character. It is left to the viewer to decide just where on the scale between tyrant and hero General Patton belongs.

●● Murder By Decree ●●

Murder by Decree. Directed by Bob Clark. Screenplay by John Hopkins. With Christopher Plummer, James Mason, Susan Clark, Anthony Quayle, John Gielgud, Frank Finlay, Donald Sutherland, Genevieve Bujold. 1979. Color, 121 mins. Fri., Nov. 7, 10 p.m. Rosse. Sun., Nov. 9, 8 p.m. Rosse.

Set in the foggy confines of Victorian London, this caper pits Jack the Ripper against Arthur Conan Doyle's dashing deductive detectives, Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. This inquisitive couple, played magnificently by Christopher

Plummer and James Mason, explore the truth behind Jack the Ripper and discover a secret brotherhood of Freemasons who, using the Ripper as a hired killer, seek to expunge all those who know the identity of Queen Victoria's illegitimate grandchild.

The film's success rests with the two leads, especially Mason. His portrayal is possibly the best Dr. Watson ever, always steadfast and a step behind Holmes. Plummer as Holmes brings life to the master British detective, instilling charm, culture, and sensitivity; Holmes becomes a man of action as well as thought.

Plummer and Mason carry *Murder by Decree* but the load is light and easy to bear. The ultimate resolution is no more or less successful than other Holmes cases, but the resolution is secondary to enjoyment. With Holmes leading the chase, *Murder by Decree* is joyous fun and royal British escapism.

●● Can't Take It ●●

You Can't Take It With You. Directed by Frank Capra. With James Stewart, Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore. 1938, 127 mins., USA. Wed., Nov. 12, 10 p.m., Rosse.

The basis of this brilliant comedy, the 1938 Academy Award winner for Best Picture, was adapted by Frank Capra from the Pulitzer Prize winning play written by George Kaufman and Moss Hart.

The plot involves an extraordinary family of New Yorkers who do exactly what they want in life. In it is Grandpa Vanderhof who retired thirty years ago to start having fun, his daughter who writes plays and paints, her husband who manufactures fireworks, and one of their daughters, who studies ballet under the tutelage of a Russian ex-wrestler. Into this quagmire steps James Stewart, who won the New York Film Critics Award for Best Actor in this performance, with wedding bells. The rest must be left to the imagination, but please be assured that this is vintage comedy, and a "Jimmy"-dandy classic.

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Parachuting: Where Being High Means Something Different

By RICHARD WATHEN

Gallows humor was the order of the day several weeks ago as ten Kenyon Students, including myself, attended a parachute instruction course at Knox County Airport. We had all signed up for a \$40 introductory lesson and parachute jump offered by the Columbus Sport Parachute Club. The club's instructors gave briefings in all the fundamentals needed to make the first jump.

After several hours of classroom instruction everyone was eager to start jumping. In groups of three, we donned our sixty pounds of equipment (which included both a main and reserve parachute) and loaded ourselves into the waiting aircraft. Impulsively, I had volunteered to be in the first jump of the day with two other Kenyon students. The jump plane, a single engine Cessna 180, had been specially modified for parachuting. The seats and door of the plane had been removed, treating the passengers to an alarmingly unobstructed view of Knox County during take-off and flight.

The pilot (who for some reason, which no one wanted to ask, was also wearing a parachute), apathetic to the fears of his uninitiated passengers, banked the airplane sharply back and forth. Sitting on the floor of the plane, I had a terrifying vision of prematurely tumbling out the yawning doorway, so I found myself looking for something solid to attach myself to, eventually settling for the frame of the pilot's seat. Paul Matthews, who would be the first to jump, was sitting right next to the door, and I could only imagine what he must have been feeling as we made a 45 degree climbing turn over the airport. The noise of the wind and the cranky airplane engine drowned out any voice which was below a shout. At this point we weren't in a

particularly conversational mood anyway. The combination of noise, wind, the instructors shouted directions, the whine of the aircraft radio, and the movement of the plane, made the entire time we spent in the plane absolutely chaotic. Waiting inside the plane, our only real task was preventing an accidental chute deployment, which would have resulted in the cockpit of the 180 being flooded with 400 square feet of nylon parachute. Other than this, all there was to do was watch the people jumping ahead of us and try to keep our nerves intact.

As the plane passed over the landing area, the next stage of the jump began. Just outside the airplane's cabin a narrow 14 inch long jump platform had been mounted over the landing gear. While accessible from the cabin, the platform was completely outside the aircraft. Prior to jumping, the parachutist must haul himself and his equipment out of the cabin and onto the platform. The jumper has to cling to the diagonal wing support to prevent himself from being literally blown away by the seventy mile per hour wind going past the airplane. The parachutist edges his way out to the extremity of the platform like a 1920's wing walker. Once there he dangles one foot over the ground (three thousand feet below) and awaits the jumpmaster's signal to let go.

To the person watching from inside the plane, the jumping parachutist looks like a fly being blown off the Jello in Gund Commons. He is swept away by the hurricane of wind roaring past the airplane cabin. He vanishes in a split second. It is a disturbing image which is made even more poignant by two facts: the first is that there is one less person in the plane, and the second, that you're next.

After awkwardly pirouetting out

onto the jump platform, my predominant emotion at this time was disbelief. Precariously perched on the landing gear, trying not to stare at the continental United States far below, I couldn't imagine how I had been talked into driving out to the airport, much less how I had been conned into getting out on the jump platform. Speaking to other people later, I learned that this feeling was not unique. Some people said they experienced a sense of unreality that almost overcame their fear. Others concentrated on following the instructors directions without any mental reflection. Parachute training takes on a certain momentum — often a student will get so wrapped up in it that he will be on the ground rolling up his parachute before he realizes what he's done.

Unsticking themselves from the airplane was not easy for any of the Kenyon students, but everyone who went to the airport that Sunday did it. Everyone agreed that the time spent out on the wing just before the jump was the most difficult of the whole experience. Sheer will power and determination are not the only motivations for going through with the jump. A return to the aircraft would be very difficult for a variety of technical reasons. There is also, of course, the loss of face involved with not jumping after coming this far. The remembrances of subtle boasts to freshmen girls at Pirate's Cove and the easy laughter which answered the confessed fears of friends who didn't go to the airport that morning, all spring to the mind of a parachutist who is considering backing.

The moment of truth was when the jumpmaster shouted the word "Go!" Each one of us went through his own unique struggle to let go of the wing. A slight hop off the platform, a small push from the wing strut, and the parachutist finds himself falling away from the airplane. If he has done the jump



The people who had no fear of flying

correctly, he will be falling horizontally, his head up, and looking at the receding airplane. Gravity is pulling the jumper and his equipment to "terminal velocity," the maximum speed possible for a falling object given the wind resistance factors. At 3000 feet above the surface, an object roughly the size of a college student with a malfunctioning parachute on his back, will reach a terminal velocity of 120 miles per hour in the 22 seconds before it hits the ground.

On the first jump, terminal velocity is never reached. As the parachutist falls away from the plane his parachute is drawn out of his harness by a nylon cord which is attached to the aircraft. When the parachute is fully extended, the nylon cord's Velcro attachments snap free of the parachute, the canopy opens up, and the student is floating down to earth. It is possible to steer the parachute in a general direction, though to a great degree, the parachutist is at the mercy of the wind.

After the bedlam of the airplane, the anxiety and gut wrenching fear of

getting out on to the jump platform, and the tremendous psychological and physical effort of letting go; there is nothing that is so quietly relaxing as leisurely descending to earth. The visibility was unlimited that Sunday and it was possible to see for miles. Suspended in the harness, high above Ohio, I felt as safe as in a cradle. This was without a doubt worth everything which had come before.

The total descent time was about two minutes, the last thirty seconds of which were spent trying unsuccessfully to steer away from a cornfield. When I landed, I found myself in the midst of seven feet high corn. Only four of the ten Kenyon students touched down anywhere near the proposed landing site. While no one ended up in the trees or the power lines, nearby alfalfa fields claimed two jumpers, while a cow yard got a third.

Once on the ground everyone was enthusiastic about their experience and laughed light-heartedly at past fears. Some people were even speaking about doing it on a regular basis.

Walch Writes Plays, Too!

By J. SCOTT BARRETT

Ted Walch arose at 6:30 a.m. on January 6 of this year. While the rest of the Kenyon community was enjoying extra long vacation slumbers, Walch was busily organizing his thoughts as he put on some coffee and a ragtime phonograph record. Reaching for a lapboard, a legal pad, and a pen, the director of the Kenyon Festival Theater collapsed once more in bed.

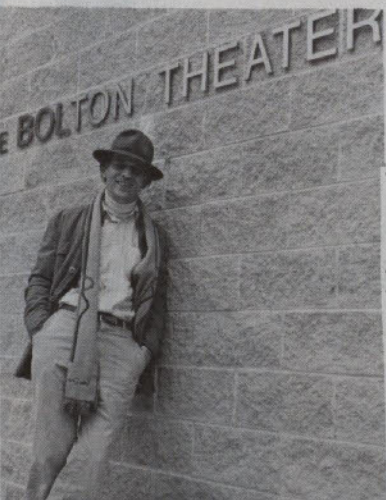
Walch then began an eighteen day writing spree, from 6:30 to 9:30 every morning, that produced his first play, "The MoPac Rag."

The play is set between 1904 and 1907 in Sedalia, Missouri; Ted Walch's hometown and the home of the legendary Maple Leaf Club, a black ragtime minstrel bar (and possibly a brothel). It was during this time that Scott Joplin worked at the Club and wrote many of his great rags.

"The MoPac Rag" is the story of the courtship of Harold and Ada Inge, characters based on Walch's maternal grandparents. Harold, a twenty-two-year-old worker for the MoPac (Missouri Pacific Railroad), falls in love with and successfully woos and marries the fifteen-year-old daughter of the most prominent citizen in Sedalia. Their differences in age, in combination with Harold's propensity to drink, make it impossible for Ada and Harold to see one another. A good part of their relationship is therefore carried out through letters delivered by Harold's best friend, William "Gent" Gentry.

It was these letters that inspired Walch to write his play. Upon his father's death in 1975, Walch (during a search through attic memorabilia)

chanced upon the set of seventy-nine letters that told of his grandparents' romance. Previously, discussion of his grandparents' relationship, and also of his grandfather, was taboo in the Walch household. Walch was haunted by these letters; they disclosed a hidden side of his family. The letters were typed and set aside.



Ted Walch

During a trip to Columbus this past winter, Walch happened to be thinking of his grandparents when "The Maple Leaf Rag" came on his car stereo. Almost magically Walch was given a setting in which to tell the story of his mother's parents.

"The bare bones of the story are true," said Walch. "I've just shifted the time frame. All the characters are real. This is fiction, though. The letters were only an inspiration, although some of the play's major speeches include parts of the letters."

The cast of characters include Ada's mother; William Gentry, Ada's cousin and Harold's best

friend; Morene Struthers ("Strut-ter"), a hostess at the Maple Leaf Club, who Walch has affectionately based on his family's cleaning lady; Otis, a ragtime piano minstrel who provides background music for much of the play; and, of course, Harold and Ada. "Harold is a drinker and a gambler, but I've painted him romantically." A pause brings another thought on all of Walch's characters: "This play is written out of love for these people. I'm not exploiting them."

"I consider this play a rag," Walch said. In the same way a rag is syncopated with hot and cold melodies and rhythms, Walch's play includes hot and cold scenes intertwined and syncopated.

Upon completing his "melodrama," Walch sent copies to several friends, such as playwrights Tad Mosel and Michael Cristofor, and actors Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward. Reaction was favorable from all. James Assad, director of the University of Missouri's Repertory Theatre, produced the play.

"The MoPac Rag," in its recent production at Missouri's J. C. Nicols Theater, drew favorable reactions from critics and authors alike. The *Kansas City Star* lauded the production saying, "Walch has a fine command of the language and has crafted some wonderfully evocative, almost lyrical dialogue." Walch, also pleased with the performance, found the opportunity to make minor revisions in the play.

With his first work already produced, and with performances at various other theaters across the country in the offing, Walch is beginning to write another drama.

Lewis.....1

Norton.....1

Old Kenyon.....1

Leonard.....1

Caples.....2

Farr.....1

Gund.....1

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Field Hockey Captures Second In State Tournament

By KAREN ROCKWELL

The 1980 women's field hockey team has already changed school field hockey history this year, but the season has yet to draw to a conclusion. Last Friday and Saturday the Ladies traveled to the Ohio Wesleyan University campus where the Battling Bishops hosted the Ohio Association of Intercollegiate Sports for Women field hockey tournament. Kenyon entered the tournament seeded number two to last years OAISW champions, Denison University. Despite a hard fought and valiant game by the Ladies, the seed held true and Kenyon finished second to arch rival Denison. This is the highest that a Kenyon field hockey team has ever finished in the OAISW tournament. It is also the first time that a Kenyon team has ever been seeded in the OAISW's.

The Ladies drew a bye in the first round of the tournament; therefore, their first game against Cedarville College was in the quarter finals. Kenyon, which had previously beaten Cedarville in the season, shut out its opponent 3-0. Junior Anne Himmelright scored the first goal four minutes into the game, that was to be the only goal of the half.

In the second half, the Ladies continued their domination of the field as they came on strong with Senior Reed Valliant scoring four minutes into the period, followed by Junior co-captain Susie Morrill's corner flick which brought the score to 3-0 with ten minutes left in the

game. Cedarville was credited with 3 shots on goal, the Ladies with 34. The Cedarville defense put up a valiant effort as its goal was continually under bombardment. The Cedarville goalie was credited with 17 saves to the one save registered by Kenyon's Ginger Deely.



Grace Keefe (24) looks on as Susie Morrill fights for control.

The Ladies played the second of their three games at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning against the College of Wooster. The two teams had never met during the regular season due to inclement weather on the scheduled game date. The close-

fought game was tied 0-0 with four minutes left in the game when Jeanne Barnard of Wooster scored. It looked as if Kenyon's participation in the state tournament had come to an end — until two minutes later when Valliant caught a celebratory Wooster defense unaware and scored. The regular period ended in a 1-1 tie, but since it was the semi-finals of the tournament, the two teams immediately played an overtime period. Morrill scored from her center halfback position on a penalty corner with two minutes left in the overtime period. It was on to the finals against the Big Red of Denison!

At 3:30 p.m. the Ladies walked on to the field for their first chance at a state hockey title. The crowd included many Kenyon supporters, which the team appreciated very much. If awards for distance traveled were to be awarded, the winner would have to be Mr. Martin Deely, who flew from Massachusetts to cheer on the team. Denison dominated a fast-moving first half with Joanne Passano of Denison scoring the only goal of the game eight minutes into the period. Denison outshot Kenyon, 29 to 12. Goalie Marleigh Liggett of Denison was credited with six saves while

Deely had 16 for Kenyon. Denison held onto its tenuous lead throughout the second half as neither team was able to score again. Denison retained its state hockey title for the second year.

If the Big Red had breathed a sigh of relief at seeing the last of Kenyon for the year, they are going to be forced to think again. The Ladies have drawn one of two at-large berths for the Midwestern Regionals, to be held at Denison this Friday and Saturday. The squad will be competing with six state champions and one second place winner. Come to Granville on Friday and Saturday to cheer Kenyon on! The Ladies play at

11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Friday. Saturday's schedule is dependent upon Friday's results.

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